FACTS ON FILE
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WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

UN Condemns Israel

The UN Security Council unanimously adopted Jan. 19 the Western-sponsored resolution condemning the Israeli raid on Syria Dec. 11, 1955.

The measure adopted by the Council charged Israel with "a flagrant violation" of the Council's 1948 Palestine cease-fire resolution, the 1949 Syrian-Israeli armistice agreement and "Israel's obligations under the [UN] Charter." It called upon Israel "to comply with its obligations . . . in the future, in default of which the Council will have to consider what further measures under the Charter are required to maintain or restore the peace . . . " It asked for further efforts through Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, UN Armistice Chief of Staff in Palestine, to pacify the Lake Tiberias area where the Israeli raid occurred.

Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev voted for the U.S.-British-French resolution after a council majority voted it priority over the harsher Soviet resolution. [See p. 18C2]

Syrian delegate Ahmed Shukhairy warned Jan. 19 that Syria would defend itself by every means if attacked again. The Israeli Forgn. Ministry said Jan. 20 that the UN resolution was unrealistic in view of the situation in which Israel had found itself since its inception. [See pp. 18D2, 1F2-E3]

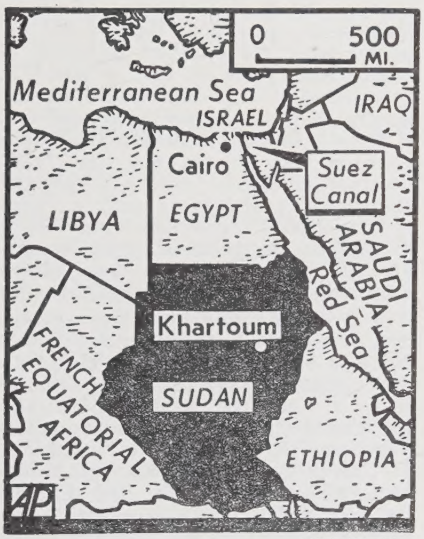
Britain on Surplus Exports

A British White Paper titled *Export of Surplus War Material*, issued Jan. 19, said that 50 to 100 old Sherman tanks reclaimed from scrap had been shipped to Israel via France in the past year in violation of British regulations. 151 "old Valentine self-propelled mountings" without breech blocks were illegally exported from Britain to Egypt via Belgium in a similar way, the White Paper added. Britain said the illegal exports were "obsolete, ineffective & unreliable for war" and in "no way disturbed the balance" between Israel & Egypt. [See p. 1F2]

France Denies Promise Broken

The French Forgn. Ministry denied Jan. 20 the White Paper's statement that demilitarized Sherman tanks sold to France for scrap were reconditioned & re-exported, despite French assurances to Britain that this would not be done. "The importation in France of the material concerned was, indeed, perfectly regular and was realized in conditions which could not leave any doubts as to the final destination of the material concerned," a French communiqué said.

The British Forgn. Office repeated Jan. 20 its statement that French assurances on re-export had been given. [See Vol. XV, p. 423B-C1]



Wide World

Map shows Sudanese republic formed Jan. 1. Forgn. Min. Mubarak Zarfouk said Jan. 22 that Sudanese missions in East & West Europe sought to buy arms "wherever we can get them" at the best price. [See p. 1B2]

Lloyd Explains Palestine Policy

In House of Commons debate on surplus-arms exports Jan. 24, British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd said that "it is unlikely that we can get the Israelis & Arabs together around a table in the immediate future," so Britain was trying to bring them "to a discussion in some other way." Lloyd did not explain what he had in mind.

Lloyd was replying to a statement by Labor Party leader Hugh Gaitskell that the "time has come formally & openly to ask the Russians whether they will join in discussions to safeguard the peace between Israel & the Arab states." Lloyd said Western officials had approached the USSR "at more than one level" since the Soviet bloc offered arms to the Arab states in Sept. 1955 [see Vol. XV, p. 319D1]. The Russians made clear "they were not prepared to stop tilting the balance" in the Middle East, Lloyd said. [See Vol. XV, p. 426B3]

Eden to U.S., Surveys Arms Race

Lloyd & Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden boarded the *Queen Elizabeth* at Southampton early Jan. 25 for their visit to the U.S. & Canada [see p. 9G2; Vol. XV, 399D1]. Eden told a Conservative Party rally in Bradford, Eng. Jan. 18 that a world war could be started in a critical area such as the Middle East. "Governments should beware lest in trying to undermine long-established friendships between others they embroil themselves in graver perils," he said. But "if there is less fear of a world conflict today this is due to the deterrent of nuclear weapons. Remove the deterrent . . . and the world outlook would be terrifying indeed," he said.

Eden made no direct reference to U.S. State Secy. Dulles' remarks about atomic weapons as quoted in *Life* magazine Jan. 16 [see p. 28B1]. In a TV speech Jan. 21, Eden restated British determination to develop a hydrogen bomb. Nuclear development was the "most powerful deterrent to war that has ever existed," he said, although "deterrents are not a real, positive way to peace." (In his Jan. 18 speech, Eden said his Govt. hoped to abolish military conscription and develop larger, better-paid regular military forces.) [See p. 9F3]

Pearson on Canadian Arms Sales

External Affairs Min. Lester B. Pearson, defending arms sales to Isreal & Egypt, told the Canadian House of Commons Jan. 24 that the Canadian Govt. sought to avoid the creation of a preponderance of power

Week in Headlines

International

UN Security Council voted condemnation of Israeli raid on Syria.

Red China, U.S. issued conflicting reports on bilateral Geneva parleys.

Riots staged in Bombay, other Indian areas against revamping states.

East Germany moved to make People's Police a regular Army.

United States

President's annual economic report foresaw prosperous 1956, recommended stand-by credit curbs.

Eisenhower defended Dulles' policies in "brink of war" dispute.

President permitted entry of name in N.H. Presidential primary.

Ridgway warned against political decisions by civilian Cabt. secretaries affecting military strategy.

Congress probed alleged Govt. "give-away" of Oregon timberland.

Ford stock placed on public sale.

AT&T settled anti-trust suit.

29 killed in Los Ang. trainwreck.

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REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

Khrushchev on Israel

Laborite MP Harold Wilson, expres. of the British Bd. of Trade, said in an article in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* Jan. 22 that Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev had told him in Moscow Jan. 12: Soviet policy "cannot be pro-Arab or anti-Israel. Ours is a policy which is sympathetic to all peoples." Wilson quoted Khrushchev as saying that he recently had spoken "against Israel" because Israel was playing "an unpleasant role" in the Middle East. [See Vol. XV, p. 421D1]

by either Israel or the Arab states or a Mid-Eastern power vacuum to be filled by the USSR. He said Canada, in the past 2 years, had sold $2,067,685 worth of arms to Israel, $771,121 worth (mostly accounted for by 15 Harvard training planes) to Egypt. He observed that present Israeli boundaries were armistice demarcation lines that could be adjusted without "one-sided concessions of territory" or crippling of Israel. [See Vol. XV, p. 376G1]

CHINA

U.S., Reds Clash on Talks

Opposing accounts of the talks in Geneva (begun Aug. 1) between the U.S. & Communist China were issued in Peiping Jan. 18 & in Washington Jan. 21. (The 33d meeting between U.S. Amb.-to-Czechoslovakia U. Alexis Johnson & Red Chinese Amb.-to-Poland Wang Ping-nan was held Jan. 12 when their conferences were resumed after a New Year's recess.) [See p. 10G1]

The Red Chinese Foreign Ministry in Peiping said it was issuing its report on the talks because "the U.S. has recently stepped up military activities in the Taiwan* area to aggravate the tension, and U.S. Secy. of State Dulles even renewed the clamors for an atomic war against China." Dulles' had "openly cried out recently that in order to hold on to China's territory & infringe China's sovereignty, he would not scruple to start an atomic war," the Communist statement said. [See p. 17B1]

(The Hsinhua [New China] news agency said Jan. 19 that U.S. military planes had made more "provocative sorties" into "territorial air" along the East China coast Jan. 18. The agency said the planes came from U.S. naval vessels 120 mi. east of the Tachen Is.) [See p. 10F1]

The U.S. State Dept. said Jan. 21 the Chinese had "issued a misleading statement" on the Geneva talks and it was "necessary that the record be set straight" through an American statement in reply.

*Name preferred both by Natl. & Red Chinese for Formosa and now adopted by U.S. State Dept. to conform to general diplomatic usage. Pres. Eisenhower referred to "Taiwan" rather than "Formosa" in budget message to Congress Jan. 16. "Taiwan" is Chinese for "Great Bay"; "Formosa" is Portuguese for "Beautiful." State Dept. also adopted Chinese "Penghus" (Surf-Roaring Lake) as name of islands previously called "Pescadores" (Portuguese for Fishermen's Isles).

'Renunciation of Force' Dispute

The Peiping & Washington statements disclosed that the U.S. had proposed that the agreement on civilian repatriation in Sept. 1955 [see Vol. XV, p. 303B1] be followed by a statement renouncing the use of force by Red China & the U.S. The 2 accounts of the talks showed that Red China refused to apply such a declaration to the "internal affair" of Taiwan, and the U.S. charged the Reds with trying to exempt from the declaration areas they meant to seize by force.

The following chronology & conflicting explanations were contained in the 2 statements (Red China's Jan. 18, the U.S.' Jan. 12):

- Peiping said: It first had proposed discussion of the trade embargo against Red China & the possibility of "negotiations at a higher level" to settle Sino-American disputes; Red China had "advocated consistently" the peaceful settlement of Sino-U.S. disputes "in accordance with the purposes & principles of the UN Charter," therefore had suggested Sino-U.S. negotiations during the Bandung Conf. in Apr. 1955 [see Vol. XV, pp. 303F1, 248E1, 137B1]; the U.S. had rejected "any substantive discussion" of the trade embargo & Red China's bid for higher-level talks when Johnson & Wang met, then on Oct. 8 the U.S. "suggested . . . a declaration on the renunciation of the use of force."

(The U.S. statement explained that Johnson had pointed out that "continuing Communist threats to Taiwan" obstructed progress toward a Sino-U.S. settlement and had suggested a mutual renunciation of force "generally, & particularly in the Taiwan area" to permit peaceful negotiations.)

- Peiping said a force-renunciation draft Wang introduced Oct. 27 was rejected by Johnson due to U.S. "unwillingness to have particular stipulations of the UN charter specifically mentioned (or) to have the announcement explicitly provide for "a meeting of U.S. & Red Chinese Foreign Ministers. (The U.S. said: Red China's Oct. 27 draft was unacceptable because it "pointedly omitted any reference to the Taiwan area" or "recognition of the right of self-defense"; the Reds might hold that such a document "did not apply to the Taiwan area, which is the very place against which the Communist threats are directed," and cite it as evidence that "the U.S. had renounced the right to use force in self-defense.")

- An alternate draft introduced by Johnson Nov. 10 stated, according to the State Dept., that renunciation of force would be "without prejudice to the peaceful pursuit of its policies by either side [&] did not deprive either side of the right of self-defense."

(Peiping denounced these U.S. specifications as an "attempt to confuse the international dispute between China & the U.S. in the Taiwan area with the domestic matter between the Chinese Govt. & the Chiang Kai-shek clique" and to force Red China to "accept . . . U.S. occupation of China's territory, Taiwan, & give up its sovereign right to liberate Taiwan." Peiping said: Red China "has repeatedly declared that it would strive for the liberation of Taiwan by peaceful means so far as it is possible. But this internal affair of China's cannot possibly be a subject of the Sino-American talks.)

- The U.S. account of the Geneva talks said a 2d Chinese proposal Dec. 1 was "an advance" in that it "dropped the provision for talks on the Foreign Minister level in favor of the continuance of Ambassadorial talks, but still pointedly omitted any references to the Taiwan area & to recognition of the right of self-defense." The U.S. said Johnson "suggested 2 simple amendments to the Communist counter-proposal" Jan. 12: "insertion of the words 'without prejudice to the inherent right of individual & collective self-defense' and of the words 'in the Taiwan area or elsewhere.'"

The U.S. said Jan. 21 that "this was the status of the discussions when the Communists released their public statement of Jan. 18," which "apparently rejects" the Jan. 12 American proposal. The U.S. statement then referred to this passage from the Red statement of Jan. 18: "Taiwan is China's territory. There can be no question of defense, so far as the U.S. is concerned. The U.S. has already used force and the threat of force against China in the Taiwan area. . . . Yet the U.S. has demanded the right of defense in the Taiwan area. Is this not precisely a demand that China accept continued U.S. occupation of Taiwan and that the tension in the Taiwan area be maintained forever?"

The State Dept. drew the conclusion that "the Communists so far seem willing to renounce force only if they are first conceded the goals for which they would use force."

Peiping Blames U.S. for Delay

Peiping's statement Jan. 18 said the U.S. had "no reason whatsoever to continue to drag out the talks" if it "really has the sincerity to renounce the use or threat of force." Peiping added that "the only practical & feasible means for settling disputes between China & the U.S., particularly a serious question such as the tension in the Taiwan area," was a Sino-U.S. Foreign Ministers' conference.

Referring to the 1955 agreement on civilians, Peiping said the U.S. "kept raising groundless charges" about Chinese detention of U.S. civilians, while "the great majority" of "tens of thousands of Chinese in the U.S." had "not been able or not dared to apply for returning to China," because of U.S. "obstructions & threats . . . in violation of the agreement." (The U.S. statement Jan. 21 said "13 Americans are still held in Communist prisons" 4 mos. after Peiping promised

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their release. The U.S. demanded "the now overdue fulfillment" of that agreement, "not only for humanitarian reasons but because respect for international undertakings lies at the foundation of a stable international order." [See p. 10B2]

The Red Chinese Forgn. Ministry said Jan. 24 that the U.S. would be responsible for "all the consequences" if the Geneva talks broke down on the problems of Taiwan & civilian repatriation. In Geneva, Red Chinese Amb. Wang Ping-nan said the U.S. was prolonging the talks as part of a "brink-of-war policy." [See p. 17B1]

Dulles Says Talks to Continue

U.S. State Secy. Dulles told his news conference Jan. 24 that the U.S. statement of Jan. 21 indicated "some progress has been made" at Geneva. "Negotiations with the Chinese Communists are usually slow & prolonged," but "we are planning to go ahead . . . and we continue to be patient & persistent in our effort to obtain a greater assurance of peace & renunication of force in that area," Dulles said. [See Vol. XV, p. 399B1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

UN Sets New Arms Talks

The UN Disarmament Comm. (11 Security Council members & Canada) met in New York Jan. 23 to arrange another series of private talks by its 5-nation subcommittee ("atomic" powers U.S., Britain, France, Canada, USSR). [See Vol. XV, p. 415B3]

Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev Jan. 23 reviewed the Soviet position and repeated that Pres. Eisenhower's "open sky" plan served to create a "military intelligence system." U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. replied that no nation "which truly hates war, which harbors no aggressive intent . . . can fail to open up its skies to this peaceful inspection." Lodge said the U.S. was willing to undertake limited disarmament now to encourage a general disarmament agreement. [See Vol. XV, p. 421F1]

(Soviet Marshal Vasili I. Chuikov, Kiev military district commander, told a CP meeting in Kiev Jan. 21 that the USSR "has surpassed" the U.S. in "hydrogen armament.") [See Vol. XV, pp. 85F2, 389C1]

European Atom Pool Advanced

The Action Com. for the U.S. of Europe (34 representatives of major political parties & trade unions in France, Fed. [West] Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg) met in Paris Jan. 17-18 and agreed to work for establishment of an atomic pool under a supranational commission similar to the 6-nation European Coal & Steel Community. Appropriate resolutions were to be introduced in the 6 Parliaments. The committee's resolution said: "Our countries, together, are capable of developing by themselves a nuclear industry. They form one region of the world which [can] put itself on the level with the great world powers." [See Vol. XV, p. 413F3]

(Britain announced Jan. 5 that the world's first full-scale atomic power plant would begin to operate in northern England Oct. 17. The 60,000-kw. Calder Hall atomic power station would generate enough power to light a town of 40,000, the Govt. said [see Vol. XV, p. 335D2]. France began operation of its first atomic power plant Jan. 7 at Marcoule in southeast France. The plant was primarily for the production of plutonium, but some electric current was to be produced.) [See Vol. XV, p. 123D1]

USSR Scores U.S. on Visitors

The Soviet CP newspaper *Pravda* gave prominent display Jan. 24 to a Washington dispatch by Marguerite Higgins in the Jan. 23 *N.Y. Herald Tribune* which said that State Undersecy. Herbert Hoover Jr. & other "top government officials" had recommended to the Natl. Security Council that "a virtual halt should be called to further exchanges of delegations with the Soviet Union." The *Herald Tribune* said U.S. officials had made this recommendation "because of security factors and because the Russians obtain almost all the advantages in these exchanges, particularly in the commercial & scientific fields." *Pravda* called Miss Higgins "a rather well informed journalist" who had "twice enjoyed complete freedom of travel in the USSR" [see Vol. XV, p. 387A2]. *Pravda* said U.S. officials were acting "in the spirit of the cold war," although the U. S. had spoken of more exchange visits at the Geneva summit meeting. [See Vol. XV, p. 422A3]

(Soviet violinist David Oistrakh, who ended a U. S. tour Jan. 9, recommended "broad & systematic cultural exchanges" between the USSR & the U.S. in an article in *Sovietskaya Kultura* Jan. 24. He hailed American musicianship and said it was "especially regrettable" that there was almost no contact between Russian & American musicians for more than 30 years [see Vol. XV, p. 327B1]. Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev & other top Soviet officials attended the 2d Moscow performance of *Porgy and Bess* Jan. 11. The U.S. production went to Warsaw Jan. 18 after a week's stay in Moscow.) [See Vol. XV, p. 422G2]

'Pravda' Criticizes Yalta Papers

Pravda said Jan. 20 that U.S. publication of a 2d group of Yalta Conf. documents Dec. 29 was designed to "falsify history" & strengthen the "tottering" Republican Admin. in the U.S. *Pravda* said the papers were not "authentic documents" & sought to divert attention from the fact that the U.S. favored dismemberment of Germany despite Soviet opposition. [See Vol. XV, p. 426B1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Submits Economic Report

Pres. Eisenhower told Congress in his annual Economic Report Jan. 24 that the U.S. had "reached the threshold of a $400 billion economy" and still was growing economically although at a slower rate.

Foresees Prosperous Year

The gross national product had reached a record annual rate of $397.3 billion in 1955's final quarter, Mr. Eisenhower reported. He called it "reasonable to expect that high levels of production, employment & income will be broadly sustained during the coming year and that underlying conditions will remain favorable to further economic growth."

The President reported that "real *per capita* disposable income" (after-tax income adjusted for price changes) had risen from $1,452 in 1954 to a record $1,527 in 1955. He disclosed that private debt (of consumers & businesses) rose by $39 billion during 1955 to a year-end total of $381 billion —some $100 billion higher than the Fed. Govt.'s debt. But he said this total was only 1 1/5 times total annual expenditures of consumers & businesses, compared with 1 2/3 times expenditures in 1929 & 1 3/5 in 1939.

Urges Stand-By Credit Curbs

Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress to consider restoring the Govt.'s stand-by authority to control consumer credit. But he said he had no plan to use it "under present conditions."

Other proposals in the Economic Report largely repeated or amplified requests made by the President in previous messages:

He asked for passage of his farm program [see p. 22B1], aid to areas with chronic unemployment, aid to older persons, a flood reinsurance & joint federal-state flood indemnity program [see p. 21D1], encouragement of expanded private health insurance plans with the possibility of federal reinsurance [see p. 20C-D1], postponement of tax cuts, extension of the temporary higher debt limit [see p. 19A-B1], strengthening of anti-merger legislation, authorization of his housing, school construction, medical-dental school, hospital & highway programs, authorization of membership in the Org. for Trade Cooperation (Mr. Eisenhower also had urged this in a special communication to Congressional leaders of both parties Jan. 23) [see p. 11A3], encouragements to foreign trade & investment and strengthening of unemployment insurance provisions.

Hughes Quits Budget Post

Mr. Eisenhower Jan. 20 accepted the resignation of Rowland Roberts Hughes, 59, as Budget Bureau director, effective Apr. 1 [see Vol. XV, p. 432D-E1]. The White House simultaneously announced that Deputy Budget Dir. Percival Flack Brundage, 63, would succeed Hughes in the $17,500-a-yr. job.

Appoints CIA Review Board

Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 13 appointed an 8-member "Board of Consultants" headed by Dr. James R. Killian Jr., MIT pres., to check on the super-secret Central Intelligence Agency & all other "Govt. foreign intelligence activities." This "watchdog" committee was to meet at least every 6 months and give the President "independent evaluations" of the work of the intelligence units. It was composed of private citizens rather than of Congress members because CIA Dir. Allen

W. Dulles feared there would be intelligence leaks if his agency were subject to check by a permanent joint Congressional committee & its staff, as proposed by the Hoover Comm. & Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.).

Board members in addition to Killian: Adm. Richard L. Conolly, LIU pres.; Lt. Gen. Jas. H. Doolittle, Shell Oil Co. vice pres.; Benj. F. Fairless, U.S. Steel Corp. director; Gen. John E. Hull, Mfg. Chemists Assn. pres.; Jos. P. Kennedy, ex-Amb. to Britain; Robt. A. Lovett, ex-Defense Secy.; Edw. L. Ryerson, chrmn. of Inland Steel Corp.'s executive com. [See Vol. XV, p. 217C-D1]

FOREIGN POLICY

Eisenhower Defends Dulles

Pres. Eisenhower, at his press conference Jan. 19, rejected Democratic attacks on State Secy. John Foster Dulles' "brink of war" statements as quoted in *Life* magazine [see pp. 17B1-18B1]. He expressed "complete faith" in Dulles as "devoted to peace" & "to my mind, the best Secy. of State I have ever known." The President said he had not read the *Life* article and would not "make it a part of our official thoughts & records" by extensive discussion of it.

Mr. Eisenhower gave no direct answer to questions as to whether he had decided to use atomic weapons, if necessary, in Korea & Indo-China and in defending Formosa. He said that in his program of "waging peace," he had to "stand firmly" or "be guilty . . . of a Munich" whenever "the thing looks dangerous." This might be interpreted "as being at the brink of something, because the other fellow can react," he conceded. But "when it comes to the matter of war," he declared, he would go to "only one place"—to Congress—"and tell them what I believe."

Mr. Eisenhower denied having decided to fight if the Chinese Communists attacked Quemoy & the Matsus, Nationalist-held coastal islands off the Chinese mainland. He stood by his Jan. 1955 promise to Congress that he would determine first whether such a Red move was "an attack all-out against Formosa" or just local. [See Vol. XV, p. 34F1]

(The President said he "hadn't heard" of Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin's Dec. 31 remark that another "summit" meeting might be "fruitful.") [See Vol. XV, p. 421E-F3]

'Brink' Controversy Continues

House Democratic leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) declared Jan. 22 that the U. S. "would have been over the brink and into war" in Indo-China if Congressional leaders of both parties had not urged caution on Dulles & Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, at an Apr. 1954 meeting. McCormack said there was talk of "a mass air attack upon the Communists who were besieging Dien Bien Phu" and that Radford had conceded that other members of the Joint Chiefs "did not agree with" his proposals for U. S. military action. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 111D2-A3, 134A1]

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) said Jan. 22 that the "worst part" of the Dulles article was the claim that "the Geneva settlement on Indo-China was a victory" for the West.

Sens. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) & Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) charged Jan. 18 that Dulles apparently had not warned Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson when the U. S. was on the "brink" of wars and that Wilson therefore "continued to bull through his program of heavy defense cuts." Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), voicing similar criticism in a Boston speech Jan. 21, said Dulles had used "the most dangerous means of achieving peace." Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) said Jan. 20 that Dulles should have let the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. know when the U. S. was on the "brink" of wars.

Republicans Back Dulles

Dulles was defended Jan. 18 by Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), who said free world defenses would fail without the use of threats to deter aggression. "For this nation to announce we would yield to Soviet demands rather than take any risk in defense of freedom would lead to the communization of Europe, Asia & much" of the West, he warned.

Senate GOP Policy Com. Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N.H.), in a TV interview Jan. 18, backed Dulles' "calculated risks for peace" and said: "The only alternative to a firm & aggressive foreign policy is appeasement."

Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis.), the Senate Forgn. Relations Com.'s ranking Republican, accused Democrats Jan. 18 of rehashing past events for partisan purposes. He noted that Dulles also had said his policy called for patience, a conciliatory attitude & making "peace a vital force for justice & human welfare."

Sen. George H. Bender (R., O.) charged Jan. 18 that ex-Pres. Truman & ex-State Secy. Dean G. Acheson had made the mistakes which led the U. S. to war "brinks" and which "loaded the pistol pointed at our heads in every danger spot on the globe today."

One of the few Republican attacks on Dulles was made Jan. 19 by Sen. William E. Jenner (Ind.), who called Dulles an "identical twin" of Acheson and soft "toward Soviet expansion."

Luce Denies Article 'Planted'

Life editor-in-chief Henry R. Luce Jan. 21 issued a statement saying responsibility for the Dulles article, "both as to substance & phraseology, belongs to the editors of *Life* & to no others" because it was "not an 'interview,'" it "was not cleared by the Secretary or any other official," and it "was based on background conversation . . . & our own review." He said the words "verge of war" & "brink," used in the headlines, "did not fully reflect the main emphasis . . . [on the Admin.'s] pursuit of peace."

'Ike' Appeals to George

Pres. Eisenhower & Dulles conferred with Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) at the White House Jan. 23. It was reported that the President had invited the Democratic policy leader Jan. 20 in an effort to maintain bipartisanship in foreign policy following Democratic criticism of Dulles' "brink of war" statements & Democratic opposition to the Admin.'s increased foreign aid requests.

George had indorsed a Jan. 20 demand by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) for a "review & reappraisal" of Admin. foreign policies. Mansfield had charged: "For 3 years we have lived on borrowed time in foreign relations. . . . Nothing has been settled in Korea. . . . [Quemoy & the Matsus] may yet lead us into a military involvement with Communist China if not to World War III itself. In Indo-China . . . the danger of catastrophe is not yet passed."

Dulles told newsmen Jan. 24 that he thought it "would greatly increase the risk of war" if political debate on foreign policy caused "doubt" overseas about U. S. "determination" to fulfill its "commitments." But he called it "entirely proper & appropriate" to have "constructive discussion of foreign policy" short of this "danger point." Dulles said there had been talks, apparently with George & other Democratic leaders, on "the possibility of taking one or 2 matters out of partisanship." It was reported that the Arab-Israeli dispute & Far Eastern matters (principally Formosa) were among issues he meant.

POLITICS

'Ike' Permits Entry in Primary

Pres. Eisenhower said Jan. 19 that he was allowing entry of his name in New Hampshire's Republican Presidential preference primary although he had made no "final decision" on whether he would seek a 2d term.

Announcement of this was made at the President's press conference. Mr. Eisenhower read to reporters a telegram to N.H. Deputy State Secy. Harry E. Jackson, who had informed the President Jan. 14 that petitions qualifying him as a candidate had been filed (Jan. 13) and that he had 10 days to withdraw his name.

Mr. Eisenhower's telegram, which he called "applicable" to other primaries, expressed hope that "my illness & the necessary period for determining the degree of my recovery" would not block any Republican's privilege of expressing "his preference for the Presidential candidate of his choice." He added: "It would be idle to pretend that my health can be wholly restored to the excellent state in which the doctors believed it to be in mid-September [before his heart attack]. . . . My future life must be carefully regulated to avoid fatigue. [His decision] will be rendered as soon as it is firmly fixed in my own mind." [See p. 14F1]

The President assured the newsmen that "I have no desire whatsoever to confuse the American people." He said that in order to "reach a logical decision," he had to "isolate myself" at times from "the pressures that are brought upon me every day."

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty disclosed Jan. 11 that since Mr. Eisenhower had not yet made up

his mind, he had decided against signifying "either assent or dissent" to entry of his name in Illinois' primary. Hagerty's announcement was made a few hours after GOP Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois had said he would enter Mr. Eisenhower.

Knowland Maintains Availability

Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) reiterated Jan. 23 that he would support the President if he sought reelection, but he said he would not withdraw his own name from the Illinois & Alaskan primaries. Knowland made his announcement shortly after being notified of the entry of his name in the 2 races. He said he was keeping himself available "in view of the statements by the President inviting such filings and because of the uncertainties as to what his own decision will be." [See p. 3B-C1; Vol. XV, 416G1-E2, 408F1]

2d Term Issue Discussed

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), conceding Jan. 19 that "I may be partisan," said he did not "think the country can afford a part-time President in a period of international tension [&] . . . considerable domestic problems." Vice Pres. Nixon said in Miami Jan. 22 that "since the President returned . . . from Key West [see p. 14F1], he has been a full-time President" and "has pitched in with the same vigor, same intense participation that he has always displayed [for] serious problems." [See 16G3]

Ex-Pres. Hoover conferred with Pres. Eisenhower (on Hoover Comm. matters) Jan. 17 and then told reporters he thought Mr. Eisenhower should run "provided he considers himself physically able."

GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall Jan. 11 attacked the "viciousness" of remarks by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D., Okla.), who had said in a weekly news letter to constituents that "those so urgently pushing" the President "should take warning lest they put too great a burden on his physical reserve." Kerr referred to a Dec. 25 announcement by Maj. Gen. Paul I. Robinson, commandant of Letterman Army Hospital in San Francisco, that a hospital suite was being prepared for Mr. Eisenhower if he attended the Republican Natl. Convention in San Francisco. Hall said there had been no request from the GOP Natl. Com. "or from anyone else for a room for Pres. Eisenhower." Hagerty confirmed this Jan. 12.

The Natl. Citizens for Eisenhower, which had been active in 1952 & 1954, disclosed in New York Jan. 17 that it had entered the 1956 campaign with a letter alerting 40,000 original members of plans to work for Mr. Eisenhower's reelection. The letter was signed by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby & Sidney J. Weinberg. [See Vol. XIV, p. 332E1]

'Salute to Eisenhower' Rallies

Seventy thousand Eisenhower backers gathered at $100-a-plate "Salute to Eisenhower" dinners in 53 cities across the U. S. Jan. 20 to honor the President on the 3d anniversary of his inauguration. GOP officials said the rallies netted about $5 million, a record for a single event, for the 1956 Republican campaign.

Mr. Eisenhower, at the Washington dinner, delivered an address carried by closed-circuit TV to 48 of the other dinners & by radio to the remaining 4. He pledged that, either as a candidate or as "a worker in the ranks," he would devote all his strength to support the programs "that have been the guide for all of us" the past 3 yrs.

In regard to his 2d term decision, the President said: "I could devoutly wish that there were some methods by which the American people could . . . point out the path of my true duty. . . . [But] this is a question that first I alone must answer. That answer will be forthcoming as quickly as it is firmly fixed in my mind. I trust that it will not unduly reflect concern for self. . . ."

Vice Pres. Nixon, addressing the Chicago rally, warned that Adlai E. Stevenson's criticism of Admin. foreign policy might increase "the risk of war." He said the U. S. must maintain peace by telling the world it would "take appropriate action against a potential enemy if it engages in aggression." Nixon said the Eisenhower Admin. had made one of its greatest contributions by showing "that you can be progressive & humanitarian without being socialistic." "The major difference" between the 2 parties, he said, "is that we believe the way to real progress & prosperity is through programs which rely primarily on private rather than Govt. enterprise."

Thomas E. Dewey, at the Baltimore dinner, defended State Secy. Dulles by declaring that "the aggressor knows, at last, that if he starts a conquest he will [face] overwhelming force."

Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey, at the New York rally, said the Admin. had saved the U.S. from inflation, which "leads to the slave state."

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Earl K. Long, 60, bro. of the late Sen. Huey P. Long & Louisiana Governor in 1939 & 1948-52, won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination (tantamount to election) in a primary election Jan. 17 from Mayor deLesseps Morrison of New Orleans & 3 lesser opponents. [See Vol. XII, 280M, 57F] . . . **State Sen. Elmer J. Holland** (D.) of Pittsburgh was elected in the 30th Pa. Dist. Jan. 24 to complete the Congressional term of the late Rep. Vera Buchanan (D.). He won by a 3-1 margin as against the Dems.' 2-1 lead in the district's voter registration. [See Vol. XV, p. 395F3] . . . **Gov. Frank G. Clement** Jan. 24 declined designation as Tennesseee Dems.' "favorite son" nominee for President. He said Sen. Estes Kefauver should have a "fair & full opportunity to conduct his campaign" for the nomination [see Vol. XV, p. 273D1]. Kefauver declined Jan. 20 to enter the Ohio Dem. Presidential primary against Ohio Gov. Frank J. Lausche, a "favorite son." [See pp. 28A-B2, 21B2, 3A2; Vol. XV, 424C3] . . . **Paul M. Butler**, Dem. Natl. Com. chairman, said Jan. 24 in Washington that GOP leaders had "sabotaged" (by failing to name their members of the sponsoring committee) his plan for a bipartisan advertising drive for 1956 political campaign contributions. [See Vol. XV, p. 424E1]

Truman Vs. Baruch

In excerpts from forthcoming Vol. 2 of his memoirs published by *Life* Jan. 20 & the *N. Y. Times* Jan. 22, ex-Pres. Truman said: Bernard M. Baruch, when asked in 1946 to be U.S. delegate to the UN Atomic Energy Comm., protested when he was not given policy-making responsibility; Truman believed "his concern . . . was really whether he would receive public recognition"; Baruch "is the only man to my knowledge who has built a reputation on a self-assumed unofficial status as 'adviser' [to Presidents.]"

Baruch's reply, published by the *Times* Jan. 22, said "the full story . . . including all . . . of the facts in Mr. Truman's possession," would "show no basis for this display of personal spite," which arose from an "incident . . . during the 1948 campaign" [reportedly Baruch's refusal to serve as a Democratic fundraiser; see Vol. XII, pp. 87N, 352F]; when Baruch asked "who was to draft" an atomic control policy, "Mr. Truman made this exact & perhaps characteristic reply, 'Hell, you are.'" Baruch said "there was complete accord between us" while he held the UN assignment. [See Vol. XV, pp. 370G2, 245E3, 402D2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

'Ike' Denies Ridgway Charges

Pres. Eisenhower, at his press conference Jan. 19, denied Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's charge that armed forces cuts were made for political reasons. As for Ridgway's statement that the 1954 State-of-the-Union message incorrectly claimed unanimous Joint Chiefs of Staff backing for the 1955 military program, Mr. Eisenhower told the newsmen: The Defense Dept. had checked the message's military section for accuracy; "if there is any incorrectness . . . please see" Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, & Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson.

Ridgway, continuing his attack on Admin. military policy, said in an article (2d of a series) in the Jan. 28 issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* (made public Jan. 23):

Wilson ordered manpower cuts & other economies (for political considerations) which would have impaired the Army's "capability to accomplish its mission" and which reflected the sort of thinking that "brought us to the brink of disaster in Korea." "The tendency . . . of civilian secretaries making military decisions on a basis of political expediency constitutes a danger to this country." Such secretaries, "largely ignorant of military matters," often overrode the judgment of competent, experienced officers and then were unwilling "to assume full responsibility" for their actions. It would be a "most dangerous doctrine" to depend on strategic bombing & nuclear weapons alone because neither Russia nor China had the sort of industrial economy most vulnerable and because after nuclear bombing, foot soldiers were needed to destroy enemy troops, take ground and restore order. [See p. 22E1-B2]

Timber 'Give-Away' Charged

Charges of an Eisenhower Admin. "give-away" of valuable public timber land were aired in Washington Jan. 10-19 at hearings of a joint Congressional subcommittee headed by Sen. W. Kerr Scott (D., N. C.). Republicans charged that the probe's sole purpose was to "smear" Interior Secy. Douglas McKay & the GOP Admin.

The case involved Al Sarena* Mines, Inc. of Mobile, Ala., which in 1954 received from the Interior Dept. mining claims covering public land in Oregon's Rogue River Natl. Forest. Such claims also grant the right to cut timber on the land. Since the claims were granted, Al Sarena did no actual mining there but cut 2,600,000 ft. of timber and stood to make a total timber windfall estimated at $230,000 by the Democrats, $77,000 by the Republicans.

The hearings disclosed that Al Sarena had been denied mining grants there by the Truman Admin. because Forest Service and Bur. of Land Management ore assays showed insufficient mineral content. This decision was reversed by the Eisenhower Admin.

Assay Reports Questioned

At the Jan. 10 session, it was shown that the A. W. Williams Inspection Co. of Mobile had reported after testing Al Sarena's ore samples in 1949 that its gold & silver content averaged about 87¢ a ton whereas after testing in 1953 it reported a $2.06-a-ton average. It was on the basis of the latter report that the denial of the claims was reversed.

George B. Holderer, mining engineer employed by the Senate Interior Com., testified Jan. 19 that he "rarely" had seen so "poor a batch of assays" as Al Sarena's. He said a $20-a-ton average was needed for profitable mining.

John A. McDaniel of the Williams company, confronted Jan. 10 with a Gen. Services Admin. letter saying the firm's testing work for the Govt. had been "incorrect" & "erratic," at first denied knowing the Govt. had been dissatisfied. Then he produced a prepared statement rejecting the GSA complaints. McDaniel said the statement had been prepared a week earlier and a copy sent to the Interior Dept. He testified that earlier Jan. 10 he had discussed the statement with Interior Dept. lawyer James D. Parriott. Democrats on the subcommittee had noticed Parriott passing out press copies of the statement.

Testimony on Davis' Role

Malcolm E. Volin, Bur. of Mines regional chief in the area when the claims were granted, testified Jan. 11 that Interior Undersecy. Clarence A. Davis, then Interior Dept. general counsel, had ordered the Bur. of Mines to handle the assays instead of having it done by the Bur. of Land Management, as was customary. Forest Svc. Chief Richard E. McCardle testified Jan. 18 that in his 32 years in the service, this was the only case he knew of in which this was done.

Volin, testifying Jan. 11, said Davis had directed that the assay be made by a firm "mutually acceptable" to himself & Al Sarena. He said standard practice was to have a West Coast firm do the assay (since it involved a West Coast operation) but that he had turned it over to the Williams firm in Mobile after Al Sarena rejected 2 West Coast firms.

Sen. Scott charged Jan. 12 that Davis had granted the claims before receiving the official assay reports although in his Jan. 6, 1954 decision Davis had cited "assay reports submitted & now on file." An Interior Dept. document produced Jan. 12 showed that the reports were mailed from Spokane, Wash. Jan. 5, 1954 and received in Washington Jan. 8, 1954, 2 days after Davis had granted the claims. Richard N. Appling, Bur. of Mines agent testifying Jan. 17, produced a letter dated Jan. 2, 1954 which stated that he had telephoned the assay reports to Davis about a week before the grant was made. Subcommittee Democrats pointed out that the phone call was mentioned only in the last paragraph of the letter and that this paragraph appeared to have been written on a different typewriter than the rest of the letter. Appling denied that the letter had been "doctored," but the subcommittee asked the FBI to check it.

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Harold E. Stassen was accused in a Senate Investigations Subcom. report Jan. 23 of inefficient management of a U.S. grain elevator project in Pakistan while Forgn. Operations Admin. in 1954 and of trying "to impede" the Senate investigation. Sen. George H. Bender (R., O.) refused to sign the report. Stassen denounced it as a "political attack" [see Vol. XV, p. 125F2]. The subcommittee Jan. 24 charged "gross inefficiency" in Govt. buying of grain storage bins, many defective, for the price support program in 1954. It blamed the Agri. Dept., which bought them, & the Navy's Inspection Svc., which inspected them. . . . **James Kutcher**, legless war veteran & open member of the Socialist Workers (Trotskyist) Party, will not lose his $329-a-month pension, the Veterans Admin. ruled Jan. 8. [See Vol. XV, p. 425G1-A2]

FOREIGN

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru's announcement Jan. 16 that Bombay would become a federal district & not the capital of newly-created Maharashtra state touched off 6 days' rioting in Bombay. Police said Jan. 23 that 71 persons had been killed (other reports said at least 200), 550 injured. Nehru's plan was a compromise adopted after Maharashtrian & Gujerati peoples protested a plan, recommended by the States Reorg. Comm. in Oct. 1955, to retain a bilingual Bombay State (separate from surrounding Maharashtra) with Bombay City as its capital. 400 left-wing leaders in Bombay were jailed to prevent trouble after Nehru's plan was announced, but demonstrations broke out at once. General strikes & demonstrations, reportedly led by Communists, were staged in Calcutta (West Bengal capital) and Bihar & Orissa states Jan. 21 against proposed revisions of boundaries of those neighboring states. But Chief Ministers of West Bengal & Bihar agreed Jan. 23 to support a merger of their states, which had different languages & cultures—a plan subject to approval by the state & national legislatures. [See Vol. XV, p. 354E2]

East German Volkskammer (People's Chamber) voted Jan. 18 to convert the 120,000-man People's Police into an East German Army equipped with modern weapons. Deputy Premier Willi Stoph, 41, East German CP Politburo member, was named Defense Min. Jan. 20. [See Vol. XV, p. 167A3] . . . **France's** new Natl. Assembly Jan. 24 elected Socialist André Le Troquer as Speaker to succeed Pierre Schneiter (MRP). Le Troquer was supported by the Communists & by a Republican Front formed Jan. 15-16 under leadership of Rad.-Socialist Pierre Mendès-France & Socialist Guy Mollet. [See p. 4D2] . . . **Moroccan** political leaders' demands that Spain recognize the native nationalist Govt. formed in French Morocco in Dec. 1955 were rejected Jan. 21 by Lt. Gen. Rafael Garcia Valino, High Comm. for Spanish Morocco. Spain had announced plans Jan. 14 for early establishment of Spanish Moroccan self-government. [See Vol. XV, p. 433G1] . . . **Indonesian** Premier Burhanuddin Harahap decided Jan. 19 to continue ministerial negotiations with the Netherlands in Geneva after the resignation of members of his Cabt. belonging to the Moslem Teachers & Moslem Union parties, which opposed the negotiations. [See Vol. XV, p. 433C2] . . . **Russian** SSR Premier Alexander M. Puzanov's resignation "to strengthen the leadership of the Govt." was announced Jan. 24. Mayor Mikhail A. Wasnov of Moscow succeeded him [see Vol. XII, p. 365A]. Designation of Moteyus Shumauskas as Lithuanian SSR Premier to succeed Mechislovas A. Gedvilas was announced Jan. 19. [See Vol. XIII, p. 303G1]

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Latin America. The Argentine Govt. reported Jan. 22 it had arrested members of Peronist plots in San Pedro (near Bolivia) & San Juan (near Chile). Nelida Rivas, 16, ex-sweetheart of ex-Pres. Juan D. Perón, & her parents were prevented Jan. 14 from going to Paraguay. Perón, in an interview in Panama City reported by the *N. Y. Herald Tribune* Jan. 16, predicted an uprising, in which "perhaps as many as a million will be killed," that would restore him to power in Argentina. [See p. 15B1] . . . **Chilean** Govt. estimated Jan. 24 that the cost-of-living in Chile had increased 93.1% since 1954. Arrests of labor agitators defeated plans for a Chilean general strike Jan. 9-10 against a Govt. plan to freeze wages & prices. [See p. 5E2]

*Derived from first names—Alice, Sara & Rena—of 3 members of the McDonald family, which controlled the firm.

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Jan. 21

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U. S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,692	*$21,691	*$21,714
Currency circulation	*$30,632	*$30,914	*$30,079
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	[a]*$25,830	*$26,643	*$21,591
N. Y. bank clearings	$10,959,290,054	$10,665,163,271	$10,395,267,690
England note circulation	*£1,786.489	*£1,811.615	*£1,677.755
N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	11,372,305	12,101,141	14,016,960
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	194.90	199.82	179.64
Bond sales (par value)	$22,495,900	$19,606,200	$20,878,300
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	99.01	98.71	100.69
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	171,397	174,714	183,557
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,013,850	7,026,450	6,689,200
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,270,000	9,100,000	8,510,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,594	*11,057	*9,928
Carloadings (cars)	[b]710,338	611,299	639,833
	Dec. 1955	**Nov. 1955**	**Dec. 1954**
Ind'l output§¶	144	144	130
Steel output (tons)	10,503,519	10,247,398	8,287,073
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.50⅝	$2.50¾	$2.74⅛
Corn (bu.)	$1.50⅜	$1.49½	$1.81⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$ .353	$ .354	$ .351
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$53.17	$53.67	$34.50
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.86	$5.92	$6.84
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]111.5	111.7	110.1
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]104	94	99
Failures (Jan. 12)‡	245	198	200

* In millions ** N. Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, Jan. 11 [b] Jan. 14 [c] Jan. 7 [d] Jan. 17

STATISTICS FOR 1955

(Figures for U. S. unless otherwise indicated)

	1955	1954
N. Y. Stock Exchange:		
Stock sales (shares)	‡649,602,291	573,374,622
Bond sales (par value)	*$1,045,949.1	*$979,510.03
American Stock Exchange:		
Stock sales (shares)	*§229.350	*162,410
Bond sales (par value)	*$35,490	*$30,900
Security floatations in N.Y.:		
Stocks (value)	*$750,762	*$729,888
Number of stock issues	160	156
Bonds (value)	*†$11,780,380	*$11,660,884
Number of bond issues	1,616	1,221
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1947-49=100)	139	125
Minerals output (value)	*†$15,768,000	*$14,100,000
Steel output (tons)	†117,000,566	88,311,652
Free-world nickel output (lb., Intl. Nickel of Canada est.)	*†427,000	*†387,000
Canadian nickel output (lb.)	*†347,000	*†323,000
New incorps. (Dun & Bradstreet)	†139,639	117,164

Automobile Production

Chevrolet	1,830,037	1,414,365
Ford	1,764,524	1,394,762
Buick	781,296	531,463
Plymouth	742,991	399,900
Oldsmobile	643,460	433,810
Pontiac	581,860	370,887
Mercury	434,911	256,729
Dodge	313,038	151,766
Chrysler	176,039	101,743
Cadillac	153,334	123,746
DeSoto	129,767	69,884
Studebaker	111,449	84,580
Nash (incl. Ramblers)	108,503	62,880
Packard	68,935	27,446
Hudson (incl. Ramblers)	52,654	32,185
Lincoln	39,995	35,733
Willys	5,544	9,852
Continental	1,231	0
Kaiser	1,002	5,721
Total	¶7,950,570	5,507,412
Trucks	1,247,799	1,024,899
Canadian cars	375,127	282,038
Canadian trucks	79,249	68,114

* In thousands † Record ‡ Highest since 1933 § Highest since 1929 ¶ Record; it was estimated that a record 750,000 of 1955-made cars remained unsold Jan. 1, 1956; some 25,000 auto workers were laid off between Dec. 15 & Jan. 25 in industry-wide production cutbacks. (Gen. Motors Pres. Harlow H. Curtice reported Jan. 7 that GM sold a record 3,766,420 new passenger cars in the U. S. during 1955 and that GM dealers sold a record 4,867,403 used cars.) [See p. 7E2; Vol. XV, 410A1-C3, 395C1, 23G2]

Ford Motor Co. common stock went on sale to the public for the first time Jan. 18 on an over-the-counter basis. The 10,200,000-share offering by the Ford Fndtn. was underwritten by 722 underwriters headed by Blyth & Co. and sold through 1,400 dealers. The stock opened at 64½, reached 71, closed at 68 Jan. 18. (It had reverted to 64⅝ bid Jan. 24.) [See Vol. XV, p. 418E2]

AT&T accepted settlement of a federal civil anti-trust suit in Newark, N. J. Jan. 24 by signing a consent decree providing: (a) the company & subsidiaries would accept all applications for use of their 8,600 existing patents without royalties and license any U. S. concern to use other present & future patents for "reasonable & nondiscriminatory" fees; they would (b) withdraw from all lines of business (mainly via Western Electric, mfg. subsidiary) not directly connected with communications, (c) maintain ordinary cost accounting methods for WE to determine the cost of WE equipment sold to the Bell System, and (d) collect no patent royalties for AT&T from WE. AT&T Pres. Cleo F. Craig said the agreement would leave intact "the unique combination & teamwork" of the Bell Telephone companies, Bell Labs. & WE to maintain telephone service. [See Vol. XV, pp. 418E2, 314D2, 211C1, 63A1; Vol. IX, 15G]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Salk anti-polio vaccination program's extension to July 1, 1957 was recommended to Congress Jan. 24 by Surgeon Gen. Leonard A. Scheele. He asked that federal funds for the program be increased from $30 million to $60 million. [See p. 15A2] . . . **Lewis L. Strauss,** chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm., in an address before the New Mexico Press Assn. in Albuquerque Jan. 21, rejected demands by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson & others for less secrecy about efforts to develop peaceful atomic power via fusion of hydrogen atoms. Strauss said reasons of "national defense & security" for the secrecy might not be understood by those who opposed it. [See Vol. XV, p. 435B1] . . . **Malcolm Cowley,** poet, essayist & editor, was elected Natl. Inst. of Arts & Letters president in New York Jan. 19 to succeed playwright Marc Connelly. [See Vol. XV, p. 187B1]

SCHOOL & CHURCH

Desegregation Issue. An agreement to cooperate in fighting the Supreme Court's ruling against racial segregation in public schools was reached by Govs. Marvin Griffin (Ga.), J. P. Coleman (Miss.), George Bell Timmerman Jr. (S.C.) & Thomas B. Stanley (Va.) at a conference Jan. 24 in Richmond, Va. They adopted a program to include (1) resolutions of interposition* by their state legislatures, (2) a request that Congress "protect the states & their people against present & future encroachment by the Central Govt." and (3) legislative action by each state "to protect its sovereignty & the rights of its people." N.C. Gov. Luther Hodges attended the Richmond meeting as an observer, did not indorse the plan of action but promised that it would be considered in his state. [See p. 23B, D1, F2; Vol. XV. 419B1] . . . A request for a special Tennessee Legislative session to act on prosegregation measures was rejected by Gov. Frank Clement in Nashville Jan. 23 when he met with leaders of segregationist groups, including Pro-Southerners, Inc., The Tenn. Soc. for Maintaining Segregation and the Assoc. Citizens Councils of Tenn. [See p. 8B1] . . . The Ala. Senate passed Jan. 19 a House-approved resolution to declare U.S. Supreme Court desegregation rulings void in Alabama. The Senate refused to adjourn Jan. 20 after House Speaker Rankin Fite tried to end the Legislative session by declaring the House adjourned. The House had joined the Senate in rejecting Gov. James E. Folsom's plan (supported by Fite) to call a state constitutional convention, and many House members wanted to take up a Senate-approved measure to set up separate white, Negro & unsegregated school systems in the state. Atty. Gen. John Patterson ruled Jan. 21 that the Legislature was still in session, and Fite apologized to the House Jan. 23. [See p. 23C2] . . . The Va. Supreme Court of Appeals refused Jan. 18 to accept a U.S. Supreme Court order invalidating the state court's decision that an interracial marriage (between a Chinese seaman & white woman) was illegal in the state. [See p. 15E2]

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Schoo'teacher shortage will end in the early 1960s, the Natl. Education Assn. estimated in its annual report Jan. 19. It said the supply of teachers increased 1.5% last year—first increase in 5 yrs.—and the present trend indicated that 120,000 college graduates (30% of the total) in 1962 would enter teaching. [See p. 7G3] . . . **Harvard** announced Jan. 20 it would increase tuition $200 next fall to

*A Southern plan to interpose against the Supreme Court decision by suggesting that an anti-segregation Constitutional amendment be submitted to the country. Proponents of interposition believed the amendment would fail to win approval by the necessary 36 states, with Southern states opposing it on racial grounds and Northern states holding that the Supreme Court decision made it unnecessary. If the amendment failed of adoption, Southerners would contend that the country had rejected desegregation as a Constitutional requirement.

$1,000 in the college, $1,200 in the business school, thus equalizing its fees with Yale & Princeton. Graduate school tuition was to be increased $100 to $800. . . . **Rev. William Howard Melish's** retention of the pulpit of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn pending a state supreme court trial to determine his status was agreed to by Melish & his opponents Jan. 20. [See p. 23G1]

OBITUARIES

Louise Carver, 87, retired stage & film actress; Jan. 19 in Hollywood.

Charles W. Dingle, 68, stage, film, TV actor; Jan. 19, Worcester, Mass.

Hadj Thami El Mezouari el Glaoui, 80, Pasha of Marrakesh, long-time supporter of France in Morocco who switched to Nationalist side in 1955; Jan. 23 in Marrakesh of cancer. [See Vol. XV, p. 368A1]

William George (Billy Evans, 71, AL baseball umpere 1906-28, gen. mgr. Cleveland Indians 1928-36, dir. Boston Red Sox minor league clubs 1936-41, gen. mgr. Detroit Tigers 1946-51; Jan. 23 in Miami, Fla.

Rudolf S. Hecht, 70, New Orleans financier, bd. chrmn. Mississippi Shipping Co. & New Orleans Intl. House & Trade Mart; Jan. 18, New Orleans.

Oscar Karlweis, 61, Austrian-born stage-screen actor in Europe & U.S. (*Jacobowsky & the Colonel*); Jan. 24 in New York.

Sir Alexander Korda, 62, Hungarian-born British film producer (*Private Life of Henry VIII, Ghost Goes West, Third Man, Richard III*); Jan. 23 in London.

Johnny Layton, 69, world 3-cushion & pocket billiards champion in 1920s-30s; Jan. 18 in St. Louis.

Arnold Spencer Leese, 76, ex-secy.-gen. Imperial Fascist League in Britain; Jan. 18 in Guildford, Eng.

Rev. Pierre Maury, 65, pres. Ref. Church of France; Jan. 13 in Paris.

Louis Oppenheimer, 85, fndr. with 4 bros. of diamond-mining empire in S. Africa; Jan. 19 in Gerrard's Cross, Eng.

Prof. Alexander Oliver Rankine, 74, British inventor of FIDO system of fog dispersal at airfields in World War II; Jan. 19 in London.

Renato Ricci, 59, ex-vice-secy. Fascist Party; & wartime member Mussolini's Cabt.; Jan. 22, Rome.

Dr. Blake Ragsdale Van Leer, 62, pres. Ga. Inst. of Technology since 1944; Jan. 23 in Atlanta (heart attack). [See Vol. XV, p. 404D1]

W. Seward Webb, 68, co-fndr. Webb & Knapp, N.Y. real estate firm; Jan. 20 in Delray Beach, Fla.

Orlando William Wells, 77, pioneer in oil exploration in Venezuela, Trinidad, Colombia, fndr. Intl. Map Co. 1922; Jan. 19 in New York.

SPORTS

Winners

Basketball: East defeated West, 108-94, in the NBA All-Star game in Rochester, N.Y. Jan. 24. [See Vol. XV, p. 128F2] . . . **Boxing:** Sandy Saddler, 32, of New York, 126 lb., scored a TKO over Flash Elorde of the Philippines in San Francisco Jan. 18 to retain the world featherweight title. [See Vol. VX, p. 72B1] . . . **Contract bridge:** French team (Pierre Jais, Roger Trezel, Robt. Lattes, Bertrand Romanet, P. Ghestem, René Bacherich) won the world team-of-4 title match by 54 intl. match pts. in Paris Jan. 7-12 over the U.S. team (Myron Field, Lee Hazen, Richard Kahn, Saml. Stayman, Chas. Solomon, Chas. H. Goren). [See Vol. XV, p. 404C2] . . . **Golf:** Mike Souchak, 26, of Grossinger, N.Y. won the $12,500 Caliente open in Tijuana, Mex. Jan. 22, for $2,200; Arnold Palmer won the $5,600 Colombia open in Cali Jan. 21, for $1,800; Betsy Rawls won the $5,000 Tampa (Fla.) women's open Jan. 22, for $900. [See p. 24A1] . . . **Track:** Isabell Daniels of Tenn. A&I set an unofficial women's world indoor record of 5.8 sec. in the 50-yd. dash and tied the 11.1-sec. women's world indoor record for the 100-yd. dash in the women's natl. AAU indoor championships at the *Evening Star* games in Washington Jan. 21. Dave Sime, 19, of Duke U. set an unofficial men's world indoor record of 9.5 sec. in the 100-yd. dash and tied the world indoor mark of 7 sec. in the 70-yd. dash in the *Evening Star* games. [See p. 16G1, B3] . . . **Winter sports:** Yuri Mikhailov of Russia set an unofficial world record of 2 min. 9.1 sec. for the 1,500-meter speed skating race Jan. 20 in Davos, Switz. [See Vol. XV, p. 24C3] Keith Suehlke of Eau Claire, Wis. won the U.S. ski jumping title Jan. 22 in Westby, Wis. with jumps of 201 & 200 ft. & 220 pts. [See Vol. XV, p. 48D2] . . . **Yachting:** *Comanche,* owned & skippered by Jack Price of Miami, won the 48-mi. sprint race for cruising yachts from Ft. Lauderdale (Fla.) to Bimini (Bahamas) Jan. 21. [See Vol. XV, p. 396F2]

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Cecil Smith of San Antonio, Tex. retained 10-goal rating and led the 1956 handicap listing for active players issued by the U.S. Polo Assn. Jan. 23. [See Vol. XV, p. 308F1] . . . **Tax exemptions** for college alumni groups set up as educational organizations but actually formed to recruit athletes were over-ruled Jan. 18 by the Fed. Bur. of Internal Revenue. The U.S. Tax Court in Washington ruled Jan. 18, in a case involving betting bookmakers Jas. Ross & Neil Sullivan of Chicago, that rents paid in operating an illegal business could not be deducted on federal income tax returns. [See Vol. XIII, p. 217H-5; Vol. XI, 400C1]

Baseball player contracts signed for 1956 and estimated terms: (Jan. 18) Bklyn. pitcher John Podres, 23, $15,000 [see p. 16A3]; (Jan. 20) Milwaukee outfielder Bobby Thomson, 32, $30,000 [see Vol. XIV, 88A3]; (Jan. 24) N.Y. Yankee centerfielder Mickey Mantle, 24, $30,000; Bklyn. infielder-outfielder Jackie Robinson, to be 37 Jan. 31, $33,000. [See Vol. XV, p. 331C-D3].

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents. 29 persons were killed & about 150 injured in Los Angeles Jan. 22 when a 2-car Santa Fe Rwy. interurban, the *San Diegan,* bound for San Diego turned over while rounding a curve. Authorities said Jan. 23 that Engineer Frank Parrish, 61, reported he had blacked out and the train entered the curve—a 15 mph. slow speed zone—at nearly 70 mph. . . . 25 men were reported killed or missing Jan. 18 after an explosion & fire aboard the Cities Service oil tanker *Salem Maritime* docked in Lake Charles, La. . . . Czechoslovakia disclosed Jan. 20 that the crash of a Czech airliner Jan. 18 in the Tatra Mts. near Torysky, Slovakia killed 22 persons & injured 4. . . . 4 women & 4 children were killed Jan. 7 when an Italian AF jet fighter plane crashed into a farmhouse near Naples after the pilot had bailed out. . . . 5 workmen were reported killed Jan. 20 when the steel central span of a nearly-completed highway bridge near Hempstead, Tex. fell into the Brazos River.

Crime. Hugh A. McCoy, 87, was charged in Belmont, Mass. Jan. 20 with the hatchet murder of his daughter, Ethel, 57, a Harvard librarian. Police ascribed his act to worry over family finances. . . . Phenix City, Ala. received the annual Natl. Municipal League-*Look* magazine All-American City Award Jan. 7 for its cleanup of crime, vice & political corruption. [See Vol. XV, p. 340C3] . . . Hans Paul, 63, retired Waldorf-Astoria Hotel headwaiter (1943-52), was indicted in New York Jan. 20 on federal charges of income tax evasion. He allegedly reported only $55,607 of $122,677 personal income (all but $10,900 in tips) in 1949-52. . . . Arthur H. Samish, ex-Calif. legislative liquor lobbyist, surrendered Jan. 20 in San Francisco to begin a 3-yr. federal prison sentence for income tax evasion. [See Vol. XIV, p. 357A3.] . . . Harry Gross' indictment in Brooklyn on charges of swindling Mrs. Celia Cooperman out of $13,850 was voided Jan. 18 by Judge Saml. S. Leibowitz on grounds that it was returned by a special anti-rackets grand jury that lacked jurisdiction. [See Vol. XV, p. 420E3] . . . John Edmund Burton, who had served as police chief of Cherokee, Ala. for 3 mos., was arrested there Jan. 19 as a fugitive from Kilby State Prison in Montgomery, Ala., where he escaped Feb. 10, 1952 while serving a 3-mo. term for petty larceny.

Married: Lord Porchester (Henry George Reginald Molyneux Herbert) of England, son of Earl of Carnarvon, & Jean Margaret Wallop, N.Y. socialite; Jan. 7 in New York. . . . Singer-actress Janis Paige, 33, & Arthur Stander, 39, producer of her TV show (*It's Always Jan*); Jan. 18 in Las Vegas, Nev. (2d for both). . . . Alexander Stuart Outerbridge, 34, Bermuda aristocrat & nightclub operator, & Royce Wallace, 32, U.S. Negro singer; Dec. 24 in Hamilton, Bermuda (his 2d). . . . **Divorced:** Actress Mary Beth Hughes from singer David Street; Jan. 23 in Los Angeles.